



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1893.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1893.

The "Flying Squadron," composed of the cruisers Baltimore (Admiral Gherardi's flagship), Charleston and San Francisco, and the gunboat Yorktown, arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., to-day, and will rendezvous there preparatory to sailing for Hampton Roads, Va., on the 18th inst. The squadron is due at Hampton Roads on Feb. 25th and it will proceed thence to New York, with other vessels, for the purpose of taking part in the naval review.

By direction of the President, the Adjutant-General of the army has prepared an order placing Brigadier General E. A. Carr on the retired list on account of age. This action was taken against the protest of Gen. Carr. Col. Otis has been selected for the Brigadier Generalship.

A private letter received here to-day from New York says Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, superintendent of the R. & D. R. R., who has been ill in that city for some time, has almost entirely recovered and will return on Saturday next. He will accompany or two with his father at Culpeper and then go to Richmond and resume the duties of his position.

The text of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii was made public to-day, but its gist had been anticipated and published. By the treaty the present usurping government of Hawaii is to continue under the supervision of a commission to be appointed by the President of the United States; the Chinese citizens of Hawaii are to be excluded from the country, the Queen will be allowed \$20,000 a year during her life, and her heir \$150,000 in gross.

Lieut. Lovell K. Reynolds, of the navy, while endeavoring to board a cable car in this city, was knocked down and run over, both legs being crushed. He died this morning. Lieut. Reynolds was appointed to the Naval Academy from Alabama, graduated in 1871, and attained his present rank, that of senior lieutenant, in 1891. He was attached to the coast survey steamer Endeavor.

The President, in his message to the Senate recommending the annexation of Hawaii before he has heard from the legitimate authorities of that country on the subject, says "it is quite evident that the monarchy of Hawaii has become effete and that the restoration of the Queen is undesirable."

Mr. Smith, who will be Secretary of the Interior under the next administration, was eight years old when the war between the States ended, and consequently is not an ex-Confederate. Mr. Carlisle is a citizen of Kentucky, a State that did not secede, and was a Union man during the war. No other southern man has yet been offered a Cabinet place in the next administration. It is said at the Capitol that so far as Cabinet positions are concerned ex-Confederates will be tabooed.

The bill giving Mrs. Ann Slaughter a pension of \$30 a month was signed by the President to-day. The pensioner is the daughter of Capt. Phil. Slaughter, of the Culpeper Minute Men in the Revolutionary war, whose flag was a rattlesnake.

The House committee on rules is now the arbiter of congressional action, and that committee says nothing shall be done until all the regular appropriation bills shall be passed.

The silver men in Congress have determined to oppose the Sherman bill for increasing the public debt by the issue and sale of gold bonds to keep up the gold reserve.

Chairman Harritt has notified the members of the national democratic committee that the headquarters for members during the inaugural season will be in the reception parlor of the Arlington. The committee will participate in the parade to the Capitol and from it as far as the reviewing stand in front of the White House, upon which seats for the members of the committee and their families will be provided.

A sub-committee of the House committee on military affairs rode yesterday to the property of the Washington and Arlington reservation this morning to see whether or not they would report favorable upon the bill to give the road referred to a right of way through that reservation. But they do not believe in the aliunde doctrine, and have gone way back of the bill, and are apparently lost in the maze of antiquity in respect of the rights of the Alexandria Canal Company—the bed of which the railroad proposes to use—had in that land, and say they can make no report until satisfied upon that point.

It is reported here to-day that Mr. Levy, the owner of Monticello, and President of the Virginia democratic clubs association, will soon announce himself a candidate for the democratic congressional nomination in the 7th Virginia district.

Though large editions of the Blue Book, containing only those offices not included within the provisions of the civil service law, have been printed, the supply has been exhausted.

Mr. Burgess, who is interested in the Virginia gold mining company of Arizona, formerly the Tiger mining company, is here to-day. He has recently visited the mine and says it is being worked satisfactorily. Many Virginians are stock holders in this mine.

Judge Gresham has decided not to resign his old position until his nomination for the Supreme Court is confirmed.

The House committee will give a hearing to-morrow morning to the friends and opponents of the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon railroad bill. On Saturday morning the similar committee of the Senate will do so.

The note that democratic Congressmen know about the proposal to annex the Hawaiian Islands, the more dubious they become about its advisability, and the probability is that its adoption will meet with strong if not successful opposition.

**SCARS WOMEN BY HITS.**—Women and girls at Beverly, N. J., are now afraid to venture out alone after nightfall, owing to the pranks of a villain who has made himself obnoxious to several ladies, besides frightening them nearly to death, by vigorously hugging them, and then imprinting passionate kisses upon their cheeks. The victims of the wretch cannot agree as to his description. Some declare he is a mulatto, and others that he is a white man. All agree, however, that the strength of his arms is remarkable. His plan is to hide behind the corner of a building, or a tree, and creep upon the unsuspecting females on all fours. This grotesque manner of approach in a dim light paralyzes the women with fear, and in their terror they fail to scream or give any other alarm. Upon reaching his victim, the man suddenly straightens up, and his object is not divined until his arms are about the woman's waist, and his lips touch hers. The villain disappears as quickly and quietly as he approaches. Several ladies have been attacked within a few days, and the authorities now recognize that the stories have not been circulated for the purpose of keeping servant girls in at night. A posse of citizens, headed by the marshal, searched for the miscreant Sunday and Monday night, but failed to find him.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rev. Hector Papi, of Rome, has been appointed secretary to Monsignor Sattoli.

Lord Salisbury made a bitter attack upon Gladstone in the House of Lords yesterday.

During a carnival dance in Budapest yesterday, a cask of petroleum exploded, and ten persons were burned to death.

Jim Corbett has deposited a forfeit of \$10,000 to bind a match with Charlie Mitchell, and one of \$2,500 for a fight with Peter Jackson.

Governor Brown, of Maryland, has resented William Bond, convicted, sentenced to be hanged at Rockville on Friday, for murder, until April 14th.

Captain John W. Moore, while tonging in Crisfield harbor, Md., yesterday drew up from fourteen feet of water, a stove covered with oysters and containing a live toadfish.

The Senate committee and District committee yesterday adopted one of the plans submitted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for new terminals and depot in Washington.

M. Lequay, convicted of complicity in the Panama Canal frauds, was yesterday sentenced to five years imprisonment, and M. Prevost, on the same charge, was sentenced to three years.

Charles de Lesseps, accompanied by two detectives, whom he represented as friends, yesterday visited his old father, the count, who is still kept in ignorance of the judgment against him.

Otto Price, urged on by jealousy yesterday shot his young wife Alice, with probably fatal results, in Allegheny, Pa. He was caught while trying to escape in a skiff on the Allegheny river.

Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York, is said to have received a proposal from Boston to become the successor of Bishop Brooks, and his parishioners are preparing a memorial urging him to remain with them.

Chief of Police Sevey has issued a manifesto requesting the Omaha Athletic Club not to permit the Dally O'Donnell fight to take place, and declaring himself opposed to prize fighting in general. The club will probably call the fight off.

Three persons were instantly killed and 25 were more or less seriously injured by the wrecking of an electric car in Upper Allina, a suburb of Portland, Oregon, yesterday. The car was loaded with school children and a number of laborers returning to their homes.

Port Deposit, Md., was relieved yesterday of its surplus water and ice occasioned by the rise in the Susquehanna. Though the ice gorges had not broken above or below the town it was thought that the crisis had passed. The railroad tracks were cleared and traffic resumed.

Two more countries have declined to participate in the naval review, and the general impression is that some of the countries that have already indicated they would be represented will withdraw unless some steps are taken soon to demonstrate that the review will be a success and that Congress is going to give the money necessary to make it so.

The will of the late Flora Payne Whitney, wife of ex-Secretary of the Navy Wm. C. Whitney, was yesterday filed for probate in New York. The will was executed Jan. 31, 1893, and leaves all of her property, real and personal, to her husband, and makes him sole executor. The personal estate is valued in the petition of Mrs. Whitney at \$2,300,000, and the real estate at \$750,000.

In New York yesterday evening, Mr. Jesse Seligman testified before the Panama Investigating Committee that J. & W. Seligman & Co., handled \$40,000,000 of general funds as bankers, and that the three banking houses comprising the "American Committee" received \$1,200,000 for their services. He related how it was deemed necessary by the promoters of the canal to have United States capital and United States influence back of the enterprise, and how the Secretary of the Navy under Hayes, Colonel Richard W. Thompson, had been induced to accept the chairmanship of the American committee after a similar position had been declined by General Grant. He explained the duties of the committee and said that Mr. Thompson was paid \$192,000 for his services.

## The Spaniard of To-day.

The Spanish pride (whether Andalusian or Castilian) has an altogether special character, and is easily distinguished in its exterior manifestations from English pride or French vanity. I do not speak of the Italians, because for centuries their national defect has been modesty. The Spaniard is not vain, not boasting, does not willingly insult a stranger; he is simply proud, but very, very proud. His pride is mute, is negative is latent, but it is very great. This Spanish pride is both a virtue and a vice. A virtue, because it keeps his backbone straight, since it renders him incapable of doing many base things; but it keeps him poor by preventing him from performing lucrative labor. If it were possible to compile statistics of the lies and half-lies which are told in the world every day and every hour of the day, I believe that the palm for sincerity would go to the Spaniards. This is due, not only to congenital repugnance to telling lies, but to pride. A lie means that you are afraid of the truth. By a lie you lose your own esteem and do a dishonorable act. All such things a Spaniard abhors.

The Spaniards are certainly very lazy, and the eternal cigarette they keep in their mouth occupies a great part of their time. They all smoke, and always. The coachman who drives you about smokes, and the porter who carries your bundle, the conductor of the railway, the priest in the sacristy. A barber of Cardova smoked while he was shaving me. In Spain they smoke much, but they smoke badly, unless they are rich enough to buy the delicious *puros*—that is, the cigars of Havana and Manila. As for the cigarettes they use, they are infinite in their variety, but all alike in having an infernal smell, hardly endurable by those who have been accustomed to good tobacco.

The patience with which the Spaniards tolerate this abominable tobacco is but a type of the patience with which they endure a bad government, general and municipal, and a thousand things which would cause a revolution in England or the United States. To sum up in a few words the character of a Spaniard, I would say that he is a man who is mystical, eloquent, lazy, frank, proud, enamored of his own country, gallant, chivalric, patient and somewhat cruel.

## The Blindfolded Bride.

The suit for the annulment of a marriage celebrated in Armenia under the customs of that country seven years ago came up before Justice Clement in the Brooklyn City Court Tuesday morning. The parties to the suit are Joseph Papazian, an elderly Armenian, and his wife May, a pretty, bright-eyed Armenian girl, 22 years old. Her maiden name was Saragavakin. She lived with her parents in the little town of Harpoon, in Armenia. At the age of fifteen, she says, her elder brother, who was a teacher at Diarbekir, came to her one day and said he had got her a husband, Joseph Papazian, who was just the husband she would fancy. This was on Dec. 13, 1885.

It was decided that the marriage ceremony should take place the following day. Her old father lay very sick at home and knew nothing of the prospective bridegroom, and she, herself, had never heard of him before and had never seen him at all. All the negotiations were carried on by the elder brother. This young man told her what a fine husband he had found for her, and the money that the bridegroom was willing to pay the family for the prettiest girl in the village. She would be taken to a great city, where everything money could buy would be hers. Then he suggested that, to make her joy more complete, she should not see the bridegroom until after the ceremony had been performed. She at first objected, saying she wanted to see her future husband at the altar, but she was finally persuaded, she says, into obeying her brother's wishes.

When the hour for the ceremony arrived the bride was clothed in the flowing bridal robes of the country, and, in addition to this, a bandage was tied over her eyes. Then the silver bride veil was thrown over her head, and she was led to the altar by her brother. She tried to catch a glimpse of the future bridegroom from under the bandage, but it was not until half an hour after the ceremony that she saw him.

Mrs. Papazian, whom probably no one would recognize as the pretty, rosy cheeked Armenian girl of seven years ago, told the court yesterday what happened after she was led away from the altar.

"After the ceremony," she said, "I was led away to the house of a friend of my husband, who took me in charge and led me into a room, where the bandage was removed from my eyes. Sitting at one side of the room I saw an old man who had little eyes and a very bald head. I looked around for the handsome young man of whom my brother had told me. Then I learned that the old man was my husband, and I ran screaming out of the room, calling for the servants. One of these and the old man dragged me back into the room and locked the door. I sat up all that night crying to them to take me away. No one heeded me, and at last my husband obliged me to live with him as his wife.

"In December, 1890, we came to this country. After I had learned the language a little, and found out that women have greater freedom than in Armenia, I ran away. That was in August, 1891. Since then I have been living with my brothers in this country. The elder who negotiated my marriage, is studying to enter a school at Hartford, Conn. I saw my husband for the last time in October, 1892, when I came to Brooklyn to see about having my marriage annulled."

The young woman told her story in a plaintive manner, wiping her eyes from time to time to keep back the tears. When she had finished her brother, Simon Saragavakin, was called upon to testify. The young man said he was 21 years old, and had been in the United States for six years. "I was present at the marriage," he said, "but as I was only fourteen years old I don't remember all the details. My elder brother made all the arrangements, and my sister was kept in the dark about the man whom my father wanted to marry. At the time my father was very sick, and knew little of what was going on. The day before Mr. Papazian from Diarbekir, and told me that he was going to marry sister to him. Every thing went off just as he had planned, and sister didn't see her husband until she was taken to his room after the ceremony. It was I who served the summons and complaint on Papazian."

When young Saragavakin had finished testifying, Justice Clement looked about the court room and called for Mr. Papazian. People looked about to get a view of the old and ugly husband, but no one responded to the name. The Justice then adjourned the case until Wednesday morning, and issued a subpoena for Mr. Papazian's appearance in court.—N. Y. Sun.

## THE NEW CAPE CHARLES LIGHT.

The plans for the light-house at Cape Charles are now nearly completed. The plans and specifications call for a skeleton iron tower, similar in appearance and construction to those at Florida reefs. The light will be 175 feet above the foundations, and the tower will contain an entirely new feature, an elevator that will run from the ground to the light, carrying the needed supplies. As the tower will be built on solid ground, the hoisting of the keel will be built apart, instead of being built into the structure itself. The plans and specifications will be ready in about a month, when bids for erection will be called for.

## Congress.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday the river and harbor amendments were under discussion when a message from the President was received and the Senate went into executive session. Resolutions of regret on the death of Representative McDonald were passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday after a general discussion the pension appropriation bill was read for amendments. The first one read was that recommended by the committee on appropriations transferring the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Against two amendments, Mr. Dingley of Maine, raised a point of order. After debate, the chairman, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, reserved his decision until the other amendments should be submitted. Mr. Dingley also raised a point of order against the second amendment of the committee. This amendment authorizes the Secretary of War to detail from the medical examiners in the Record and Pension Office 120 persons for the purpose of discharging the duties now exercised by the examining surgeons of pensions. The amendment was passed without prejudice. Mr. Martin, of Indiana, and chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, protested with strength against the invasion of the jurisdiction of the committee by invalid pensions by the committee on appropriations. A motion was taken on any of the committee amendments, and the House adjourned.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

There is talk of establishing an abattoir at Warrenton.

Judge E. M. Spilman, of Warrenton, one night recently lost thirty sheep by dogs.

In the Moffett murder trial at Danville argument for the defense was closed yesterday. It is expected the case will go to the jury this evening.

The only case before the Court of Appeals in Richmond yesterday was that of Moore and others against Butler and others, which was argued and submitted.

Capt. Carter Braxton Poindexter, who served in the United States and Confederate navies, died at his home near Norfolk yesterday, aged seventy-seven years.

Col. A. S. Buford, of Richmond, has been urged by persons in several sections of the State to become a candidate for Governor. He intimates that he might be a candidate under certain circumstances.

The oldest lady now living in Frederick county is Mrs. Eleanor Mason, who was born in Middletown in that county, January 15, 1809. She is the mother of thirteen children, ten boys and three girls. Her descendants now number 173. She is yet hale and hearty for one of her age.

The officers of the First Virginia Regiment in Richmond last night, adopted a preamble and series of resolutions criticising the action of the council committee on public buildings in granting the use of the armory for the Confederate Memorial Bazar in April without first consulting them, and then withdrew all opposition to the use of the armory for this purpose.

Some time Tuesday night the clerk's office of Prince George county was broken into and the returns of the last congressional election from Blackwater river district were stolen. Prince George county is in the Fourth congressional district, in which Colonel J. Thomas Goode, the third party candidate is now contesting the election of Congressman James F. Epps, democrat.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock last night in Culpeper, resulting in a general conflagration. The large carriage works of E. L. Yancey and the blacksmith shops of W. A. Morris & Co., including the shops of J. R. Flaggins and C. W. Smith, wheelwrights, were destroyed. Very little was saved. The fire included the noted district of Fish-town, and also included two buildings belonging to L. P. Nelson in that locality.

## Divorce Laws mix Simon Davis's Wives.

One of the extraordinary complications always apt to rise under the complex and conflicting divorce laws of the different States, to which the *Herald* has frequently called attention, was made apparent in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

Two of Simon Davis's wives sat in the court room before Judge Pryor; one of them, Carrie Guran Davis, seeking the annulment of her marriage to a man from whom the other, Esther Leah Davis, had just obtained a decree of absolute divorce in the Supreme Court. Davis had obtained an absolute divorce from Esther before marrying Carrie, but the decree was granted by a Massachusetts court, the summons having been served by publication, and the tribunal of New York refused to recognize it.

Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, in granting the divorce to Esther, held that Davis's Massachusetts divorce was void. Esther's suit was based upon Davis's relations with Carrie. Carrie's suit depended upon the fact that Esther was still his wife at the time he again assumed matrimonial relations.

Davis is an elderly man. He was a widower when he married to Esther in April, 1884. He left her to go to Holyoke, and he obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. She only heard of the decree some time afterward. His marriage to Carrie Guran took place at the City Hall on June 21st last. They intended to have a religious ceremony, but his plans were interfered with by his arrest in proceedings instituted by Esther.

Carrie's wedding trip was suddenly ended, and she has never seen Davis's home at Holyoke. Esther got an award of \$15 a week alimony from Judge Barrett.

The most sensational evidence given before Judge Pryor yesterday was that of George Rich, the husband of one of Davis's daughters by his first marriage. He swore that Davis's Massachusetts divorce had been obtained through perjury.

Davis told him that he wished to prevent the possibility of having his second wife, Esther, get any of his money when he died, as she was bound to do unless he secured a divorce.

At the request of his father-in-law he had testified on the trial at Springfield, Mass., that he had come to that State to try to induce his wife's stepmother to join her husband in Massachusetts, her refusal having constituted the alleged abandonment.

As a matter of fact he had not come to New York and had never spoken to her on the subject.

He had only confessed that he had committed perjury when he found that his conscience troubled him so that he could not sleep. He was sure that all of the testimony submitted on behalf of his father-in-law was perjury.

Davis, he said, had left Esther one day with the remark that if she did not get out of the house he would break her neck. He had never returned to her.

Mrs. Esther Davis testified that she had never been in Massachusetts and had had no one to protect her rights during the trial of her husband's suit.

Judge Pryor when the case was closed said he considered the complications extraordinary. He was asked to pronounce the judgment of a sister State void because the summons had been served by publication, although in this action the summons was also served by publication and Davis did not object to defend. This condition of affairs should call the public attention to the divorce laws of this State.

He reserved his decision, saying he would examine the questions involved.—New York Herald.

## NEW ENTERPRISES IN VIRGINIA.

From the annual report of the State commissioner of agriculture, just issued, the following statistics of Virginia mining and manufacturing interests for 1892 are gathered: New mines opened, 26, embracing coal, iron, slate, granite, asbestos, marble, gold, mal, magnesite, limestone, onyx, &c.; new factories started, 13, embracing as many different interests; new mills, 72, consisting chiefly of lumber, flour, corn, grist, &c.; planing mills, new furnaces, and machine shops, 12; new electric light plants, 13. The above is exclusive of many small industries in the rural districts and various mechanical enterprises started throughout the State.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## The Kansas Legislative Trouble.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 16.—At 11 o'clock last night the Governor called again on the sheriff to summon a posse to preserve the peace and the sheriff again refused to obey. Col. Hughes last night informed the republican members of the House that he would sooner resign his command than carry out an order to eject the republican House.

He told them that a majority of his command would withdraw from the militia with him, if they were ordered to use force to drive them forth. He intimated that members could procure provisions by letting down a string to the ground below. Col. Hughes retired with cheers and in less than a minute a string was dangling from every window. The Colonel has notified the Governor that he will not take charge of the militia, and it is probable that another commander will be appointed.

WICHITA, Kansas, Feb. 16.—On the train which carried the militia to Topeka were a couple of hundred citizens whose avowed purpose in going is to support the republican Legislature against any force that might be arrayed on the opposite side. The Sons of Veterans announced the readiness of that organization to defend the republicans.

The Governor's plan for the day, it is believed, include an order to the troops to eject the republicans. Should that be made, it will be met with armed resistance on the part of the republicans.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 16.—The populists met at noon and decided to make no further attempt to gain entrance to Representative Hall.

The sheriff claims that he alone is the peace officer of the county and will take full charge of the State House square to the exclusion of the military forces. He will meet with no resistance from the military forces.

## Not Allowed to Land.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Charlie Mitchell, the English heavy weight prize fighter, who arrived last night on the steamer Majestic, was detained this morning by Inspector Worman, chief of the quarantine guard. When the Majestic reached her dock this morning the inspector went aboard, and, under instructions from Commissioner of Immigration Weber, informed Mitchell that he could not land just at present. Mitchell was somewhat surprised, but not demonstrative, when he learned that he might have to return to England. He sent for Howe and Hummel as counsel. Mitchell finished a term of imprisonment in England only a short time ago, and is, therefore, an ex-convict and comes under the law which prohibits the landing of alien immigrants who have been in prison, providing that it is his intention to settle in this country. Otherwise he cannot be held—so Colonel Weber said.

Col. Weber further stated that if the law provided for alien passengers Mitchell could never land here, but if the Englishman could show that his visit was merely for a short time and that he intended to return to England, the present law would not meet his case.

Mitchell has obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, compelling Col. Weber to produce him in court this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A reporter boarded the steamer Majestic at Quarantine, late last night, and informed Charlie Mitchell, the English pugilist, that Corbett had deposited \$10,000 to meet him in a fight to a finish. "That's good," said Mitchell, "I will cover that money to-morrow. I have come here for the purpose of making a match which will decide the championship of the world. I am willing to fight Corbett in a twelve-foot ring, or smaller one, if he likes, and I'll not run away, either."

## The German Army Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Chancellor Caprivi scored an important success to-day in the committee on the army bill. The several amendments offered by Herr Bebel, Herr Bennigsen and Herr Rickert to the two years service provisions of the bill were rejected by the committee. The belief is growing that the Government will succeed in having the measure adopted. The committee of the Reichstag on the army bill has voted to reject the two years service clause in the bill.

## From Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 16.—Advices from Japan, state that labor troubles are anticipated in that country. The natives work 12 to 17 hours daily for a few cents and are now beginning to realize that shorter hours are in force in foreign countries.

The chief drawback of the progress of Christianity in Japan is, it is said, the rivalry between the different societies in Tokio. There are no less than thirty-one rival societies, each with different views.

## The Raging Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The high water is beginning to be felt in the vicinity of the Central passenger station, and the tracks are inundated fully a foot deep. At the present rate it will not be long before the rising waters will seriously interfere with the entrance of trains. Fifty-six feet is the limit, and should this be reached, as is expected, trains on the Big Four, Ohio and Mississippi, Baltimore and Ohio and other roads, will not be able to enter.

President Harrison's home at Indianapolis is being repaired, and the President, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. McKee, and her children, will arrive there Sunday, March 5. Mrs. McKee will live with her father.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

It was rumored last night that Mr. Cleveland had offered the portfolio of Agriculture to Sterling Morton. There are good reasons for giving the matter credence.

Boston's swell club, the Algonquin, is minus its secretary, W. W. Gosh, who has run away with Miss Carrie Herrick, the pretty daughter of Mr. Frederick W. Herrick, the millionaire wine merchant.

A new distilling company is in process of organization by wholesale liquor dealers of Baltimore. The company will manufacture high wines and raw stock, which goods are now almost exclusively controlled by the whisky trust.

The mystery connected with the disappearance from New York on January 27 of Theodore Hill, paymaster and purchasing agent of the New Jersey and New York Railroad, has now been cleared up and Hill is confessedly a defaulter.

A so-called medical college in New York confers the title of doctor of medicine upon applicants in less than one week from the time of entering the "college." The institution goes under the high-sounding title of "The Excelsior Medical College."

The U. S. Court has decided the railroad tax cases against the State of South Carolina. The marshal has been ordered to place the property in possession of the receiver and the county sheriffs have been fined \$500 each for contempt. They will be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, has received replies from all the Governors relative to the convention to be held at Richmond, Va., on April 12, and has wired Governor McKinney, of Virginia, to that effect. Ways and means to advance the interests of the South is the object of the meeting.

Wm. McCoy was hanged at Lexington, Mo., to-day for the brutal murder of Mollie McGruder, on the night of April 6th 1891. The dead body of the woman was found in a vacant lot, near Kansas City, with her head beaten almost flat, and frozen to the earth so tightly that it had to be dug out.

**A ROMANTIC HISTORY.**—Mrs. Mary R. Dornin died in Lynchburg on Tuesday night at the advanced age of ninety-three years. She was born in New York city in 1800 and was the daughter of Count Joseph Roudar, a French nobleman, who fled to the United States during the revolution of 1790. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Constance Rosalie Garro, the daughter of a San Domingo planter, who was killed by insurgent slaves in the latter part of the last century. His wife, who was a beautiful girl, agreed to escape from the island on a Spanish vessel which carried them to Spain, whence they came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Garro wedded Count Roudar. After their marriage they removed to New York, where, two years afterward, to Havana, Cuba, where they resided until 1810. In that year an insurrection of slaves occurred in Cuba and the horrors of San Domingo were repeated on a larger scale. Mrs. Dornin, then ten years old, witnessed from a garret, where she ever resided, the carnage of the most blood-curdling scenes, such as savage negroes walking the streets with the heads of murdered ladies on long sticks, and helpless men butchered in cold blood. The family returned to the United States as soon as they could escape from that land of horrors. Count Roudar dying from protracted ill-health shortly afterward, Mrs. Roudar joined her mother, who was then in Norfolk, from which city they removed to Lynchburg, and thence to Lynchburg in 1812, where Mrs. Dornin, then ten years old, witnessed from a garret, where she ever resided, the carnage of the most blood-curdling scenes, such as savage negroes walking the streets with the heads of murdered ladies on long sticks, and helpless men butchered in cold blood. The family returned to the United States as soon as they could escape from that land of horrors. Count Roudar dying from protracted ill-health shortly afterward, Mrs. Roudar joined her mother, who was then in Norfolk, from which city they removed to Lynchburg, and thence to Lynchburg in 1812, where Mrs. Dornin, then ten years old, witnessed from a garret, where she ever resided, the carnage of the most blood-curdling scenes, such as savage negroes walking the streets with the heads of murdered ladies on long sticks, and helpless men butchered in cold blood. The family returned to the United States as soon as they could escape from that land of horrors. Count Roudar dying from protracted ill-health shortly afterward, Mrs. Roudar joined her mother, who was then in Norfolk, from which city they removed to Lynchburg, and thence to Lynchburg in 1812, where Mrs. Dornin, then ten years old, witnessed from a garret, where she ever resided, the carnage of the most blood-curdling scenes, such as savage negroes walking the streets with the heads of murdered ladies on long sticks, and helpless men butchered in cold blood. The family returned to the United States as soon as they could escape from that land of horrors. Count Roudar dying from protracted ill-health shortly afterward, Mrs. Roudar joined her mother, who was then in Norfolk, from which city they removed to Lynchburg, and thence to Lynchburg in 1812, where Mrs. Dornin, then ten years old, witnessed from a garret, where she ever resided, the carnage of the most blood-curdling scenes, such as savage negroes walking the streets with the heads of murdered ladies on long sticks, and helpless men butchered in cold blood. The family returned to the United States as soon as they could escape from that land of horrors. Count Roudar dying from protracted ill-health shortly afterward, Mrs. Roudar joined her mother, who was then in Norfolk, from which city they removed to Lynchburg, and thence to Lynchburg in 1812, where Mrs. Dornin, then ten years old, witnessed from a garret, where she ever resided, the carnage of the most blood-curdling scenes, such as savage negroes walking the streets with the heads of murdered ladies on long sticks, and helpless men butchered in cold